

# RECORDS <sup>OF</sup> THE PAST

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## THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

**G**EORGE PEABODY, known to the world as the London banker and philanthropist, was born in Massachusetts. One of the many benefactions made during his lifetime was the foundation, in his native state, of a Museum and Professorship in American Archæology and Ethnology. The Peabody Museum\* of Harvard University began its existence in 1866 with a small collection of crania and bones of North American Indians, a few casts of crania of other races, several kinds of stone implements, and a few articles of pottery—in all about 50 specimens.

Jeffries Wyman, a member of the original board of trustees, was the first curator, and he held these two offices until his death, in 1874. The present curator, F. W. Putnam, who had been closely connected with Jeffries Wyman in his museum and literary work, was chosen as his successor. At that time the entries in the catalogue amounted to 8,000.

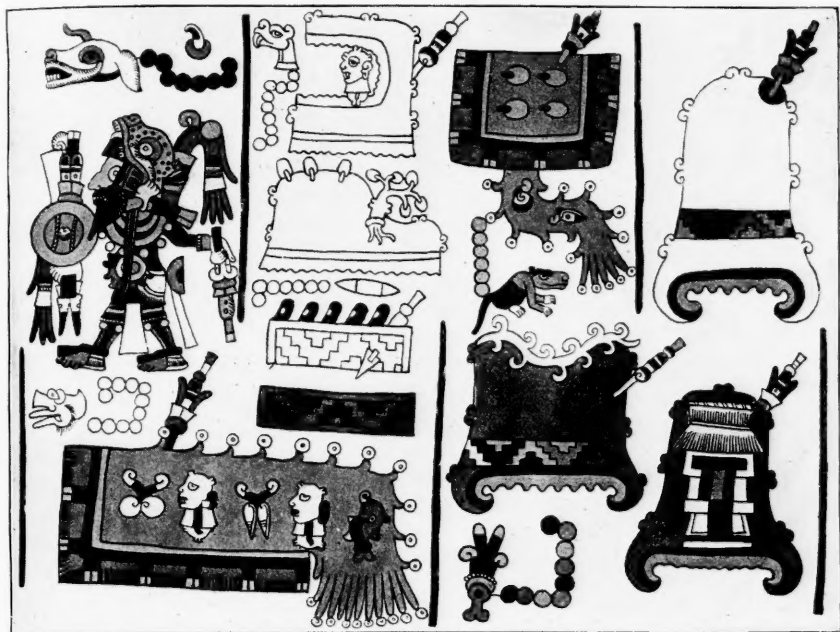
For 11 years the collections were stored and partly arranged in one of the rooms in Boylston Hall on the college grounds. During this time the building fund was allowed to accumulate in accordance with the provisions of the instrument of trust. In 1877 the first section of the fireproof building on Divinity avenue was erected. So rapidly had the collections increased that they more than filled the cases

\*This article was written at the request of the editor and with the sanction of the curator of the Museum. It would be impossible to write even a brief account of this museum without reference to the annual reports of Professor F. W. Putnam, the curator since 1874.

in this section—80 by 40 ft. and 5 stories high. Another section, 60 by 60 ft., was added in 1899, and this section was soon filled to overflowing. The erection of these two sections practically exhausted the amount provided by the founder for a museum building, but the structure as it stands to-day is only half completed. That is, it occupies only one-half the land allotted to it in the quadrangular space devoted to the natural science museums of Harvard University, as planned by Louis Agassiz, in 1859, when he designed the first section—the Museum of Comparative Zoology, commonly known as the Agassiz Museum. The zoological, botanical, mineralogical, and geological sections of this structure are all completed, and there remains only the portion allotted for the extension of the anthropological section—the Peabody Museum.

Notwithstanding the self-evident fact that the Peabody Museum long ago outgrew its original foundation, it has nevertheless been able to continue its steady and rapid development through the substantial support it has received from the patrons of American archaeology and ethnology. Very extensive explorations in the United States and in Central America, extending over many years, have been carried on by means of this aid, and the results have enriched the Museum with authentic and important collections, illustrating nearly every phase of American archaeology. The same can be said in regard to the publications of the Museum, especially those embodying the results of the explorations in Central America. The Museum has also received several special endowments of which the income is available for archaeological exploration, for research among the Indian tribes, and for the increase of collections.

The arrangement of the Museum is intended to be geographical, and this system is carried out so far as is possible in its present crowded condition. There are no selected series of pottery vessels, baskets, or other specimens, but each collection from a certain locality is kept together in one exhibit. If it is an archaeological collection it is so arranged as to give such information about the arts, occupations, home life, and physical and mental condition of that particular people as can be furnished by a study of their skulls and skeletons, their implements, utensils, ornaments, pottery, and whatever else is found in their burial-place and habitation site. A fair illustration of this method of arrangement is found in the room leading from the entrance hall on the right, where are exhibits pertaining to certain prehistoric peoples of the central portion of the United States. The Swallow and Engelmann collections from the burial mounds of New Madrid, Missouri, occupy one portion of the room, and embrace, among many other interesting points, a characteristic series of prehistoric Missouri pottery, showing the development of conventionalism in the plastic art of this early people. Other cases are devoted to the mounds and the stone graves of Tennessee; the mounds of Illinois and of the Saint Francis Valley, Arkansas; the famous "Turner group" of mounds in Ohio with two of the clay altars and the unique terra-cotta figurines, carved slate



ONE OF THE SHEETS OF THE CODEX NUTTALL. THE ORIGINAL IS IN COLORS



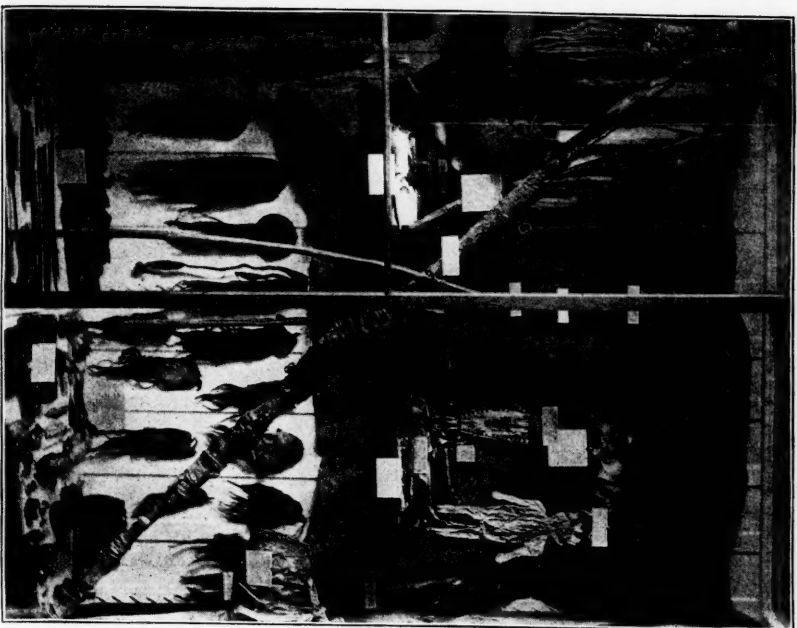
HIEROGLYPHIC STAIRWAY, COPAN

dishes, carved bones, copper and shell ornaments, grotesque shapes cut out of mica, immense quantities of pearls, and many other objects that had been thrown on the altars and more or less charred by fire. In the wall cases on the south side of the room are the specimens from the caves of Kentucky, including the interesting objects of great antiquity from Salt Cave. Especially notable are "the shoes made of braided leaves of *Typha*, which are unlike any known in America, but are of a pattern represented on the terra-cotta figures found on the altars of the Turner group of mounds," and the "ancestral forms of the cultivated squash."

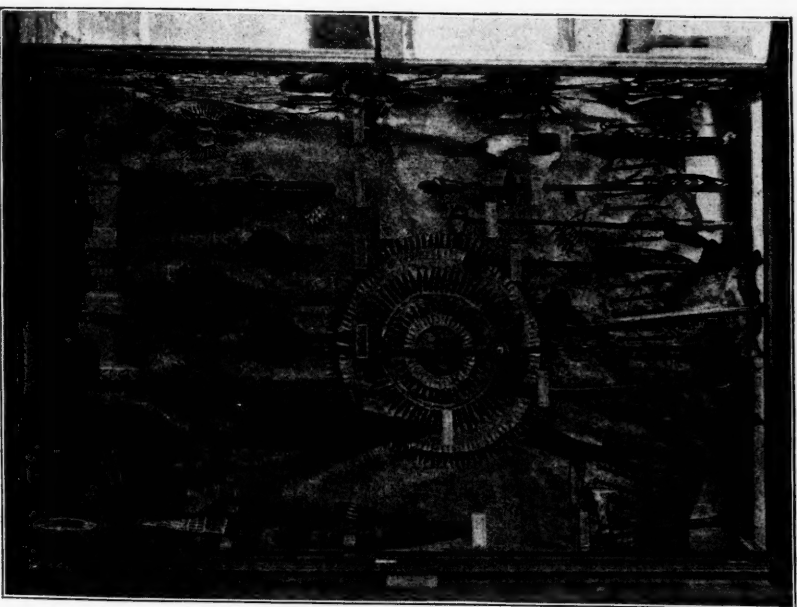
At the end of the entrance hall is the lecture hall, which seats about 200 persons. In cases around this hall and in the gallery above is displayed a portion of the ethnological material, in which the museum is unusually rich. Many of the specimens were collected in the XVII and XVIII Centuries, and are now of priceless value, and cannot be duplicated. Many societies and individuals have contributed to make this exhibit what it is—a fine illustration of the costumes, the arts and industries, the implements, utensils and weapons, the superstitions and ceremonies, games and toys of the North American Indian and Eskimo. In accordance with the museum method, this material is arranged by tribes. On the walls of the rooms are paintings of Indians and photographs of Indians and Eskimos, showing many phases of their native life. Native habitations are shown by models. Birch bark canoes and skin kayaks are suspended from the ceilings. Life-size models of Indians and Eskimos stand within the cases. In the Indian section are many fine specimens of old porcupine-quill and moose-hair embroidery, showing artistic designs and delicate coloring. Chiefly through the gifts of two good friends of the Museum, the several tribal exhibits are rich in beautiful and rare old baskets. A highly valued object is the Massachusetts Indian bow with an authentic history. It is believed to be the only ancient New England Indian bow now in existence, and was "taken from an Indian in Sudbury, Mass., in 1665, by William Goodnough, who shot the Indian." On the new Massachusetts coat of arms this bow is represented in the hand of the Indian.

The material collected by Miss Alice C. Fletcher during her many years of residence among the Omaha, Sioux, and Nez Percé tribes forms an important part of this exhibit. In a corner case as one enters the hall is the paraphernalia of the Sun Dance of the Ogalalla Sioux. In an adjoining case is the Sacred Pole of the Omaha, with the accompanying ceremonial objects, the Sacred Tent of War with contents, the Pipes of Friendship, and a large and varied assortment of objects in daily use among the Indians who gave them to Miss Fletcher "to be preserved forever in the Peabody Museum."

Although primarily devoted to American archæology and ethnology, the Museum has always contained Old World material for comparative study. One of the earliest gifts to the Museum was a small collection from the Swiss Lakes collected and presented by Louis



CASE IN INDIAN HALL, SHOWING PART OF MISS  
FLETCHER'S COLLECTION. SACRED POLE OF THE  
OMAHAS



CASE IN INDIAN HALL, SHOWING BUFFALO ROBE  
WITH SYMBOLIC DESIGN IN PORCUPINE-QUILL  
WORK

Agassiz. The foreign archaeological collections are now exhibited in the south room on the second floor. Prominent among these are: The Mortillet and Clement collections from the Swiss Lakes, arranged by stations of the ancient pile structures; specimens from the caves of Dordogne, where man is shown to have been contemporary with extinct animals of Europe; specimens collected by Boyd Dawkins, from caves in England, where the rude stone implements of man are associated with the extinct cave bear and hyena of Great Britain; the Nicolucci collection from Italy, illustrating the different stages of development in prehistoric times in that country; typical palæolithic implements of France from the valley of the Somme; stone implements from Germany; and stone and bronze from northern Europe, including the Rose collection of 1,500 specimens illustrating the stone age of Denmark. Africa is represented by a series of stone implements and by a small Egyptian exhibit, including a mummy in its case. A collection recently presented to the Museum by the Belgian Government is especially valuable because selected and arranged by Monsieur Rutot to illustrate the different periods of prehistoric time in Belgium. This formed a part of the Belgian exhibit in the St. Louis Exposition.

On this floor are also the exhibits showing phases of the archæology of the New England, Middle, and Southern States. In the hall on the floor above is a special exhibit of the State of Maine. The material was brought together by Mr. C. C. Willoughby, now assistant curator of the Museum, during his explorations of a prehistoric workshop at Mount Kineo and of several very ancient graves in the State. It has been so arranged that it furnishes a good example of the method of exploration established by the Museum. Models, photographs, and drawings supplement the series of specimens in the case.\*

In the north room of the third floor is the well-known Abbott collection furnishing evidence of the antiquity of man in America, and illustrating the three successive periods when man lived in the Delaware Valley. The first period shows only the rudest stone implements, the second shows advance in the shaping of the implements, and the third, or Indian, period of occupation shows a fine lot of arrow heads, delicately chipped, implements both chipped and polished, as well as some in bone and native copper, and ornamented pottery from Indian village sites at Trenton. To this Dr. Abbott has added the material taken from the site of a Dutch trading house near Trenton, thus affording the means of continuing the study of this region down to the time of white contact with the Indians. Another exhibit in this room testifies to the antiquity of man on the southern coast, namely, the material from the shell heaps of St. John's Valley, Florida, collected by Jeffries Wyman prior to 1874. "The antiquity of some of these immense refuse piles is shown by the changes that have taken place in the mass form-

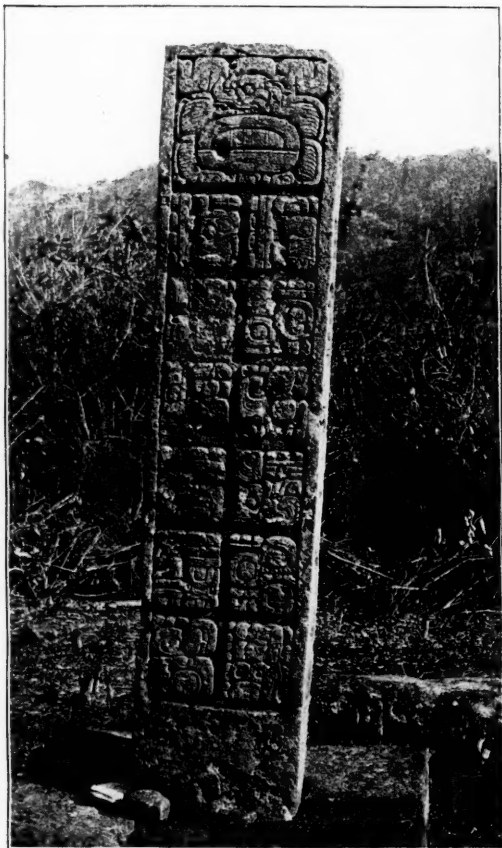
\*For description of the burial-places, see Vol. I, No. 6, Peabody Museum Papers, *Prehistoric Burial-places in Maine*. By C. C. Willoughby.



COPAN RIVER, SHOWING MAIN STRUCTURE. RUINS OF COPAN



FACADE OF PALACE AT LABNA, YUCATAN



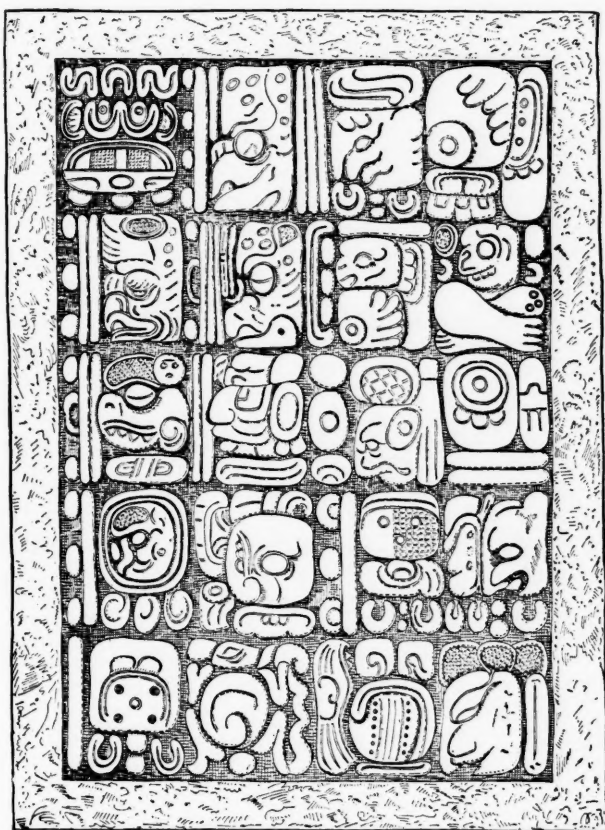
STELA 6, COPAN, SHOWING HIEROGLYPHIC INSCRIPTION

ing the shell heaps. The shells have become converted into lime rock, and in one instance the skull and other human bones found near the bottom of a heap were cut from the solid mass."

In this room is also a representative collection from a prehistoric Indian burial-place in the Little Miami Valley, near Madisonville, Ohio. The material was secured by Museum explorations. "Many of the implements made of bone and of antler were preserved by being buried in the ashes contained in the singular ash-pits, of which more than 1,500 were explored. The remains of nearly 2,000 human skeletons, with pottery, implements, ornaments, and pipes in large numbers were found during the long-continued exploration of this place." The land containing this now famous prehistoric cemetery was bequeathed to the Museum in 1896 by the late owner, Miss Phebe Ferris.

The South American room on this floor includes the first lot of Peruvian specimens ever brought to this country, *i. e.*, the J. H. Blake collection, made in 1836 from the graves at Arica; also a portion of the Peruvian Government exhibit from the Philadelphia Centennial.

An extensive display of pottery vessels from several regions in South America forms a prominent feature. Peruvian mummies, both in and out of their wrappings, and human skulls with deformation and trephining can be studied here. Many pieces of native fabric with intricate design and delicate coloring, implements used in weaving, and

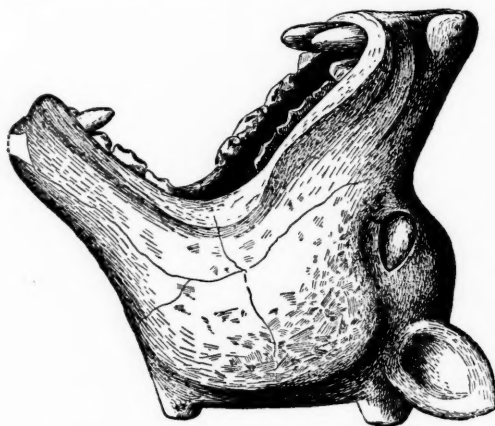


HIEROGLYPHIC INSCRIPTION FROM LINTEL 29, YAX-  
CHILAN (LORILLARD CITY)

fully equipped work baskets of the women, corn, beans, squashes, and peanuts—all these and many other objects have been taken from the mummy bundles. Prehistoric sites in Bolivia and on the Island of Pacoval in the Amazon River, and shell-heaps and ancient sites in Brazil are also represented. On the north and west sides of the room are specimens of gorgeous Brazilian feather work, bows and arrows, baskets, ornaments, and utensils of the present native peoples of Tierra del Fuego, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, and other parts of South America, for the purpose of comparison between the past and the present.

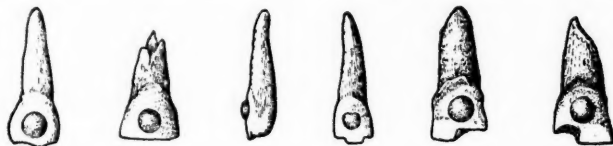
Another large room on this floor is devoted to the ancient peoples of Central America and Mexico. The Peabody Museum explorations

in Yucatan, Honduras, and Guatemala have been carried on continuously since 1891 by means of an annual subscription fund, and the results have been made widely known through the illustrated memoirs of the Museum, issued from time to time. Every phase of this "highest prehistoric culture on the continent" has been carefully studied, but the primary object of these explorations is to furnish the means for deciphering the hieroglyphic inscriptions which are sculptured on the ancient stone monuments of this region. The central portion of this large room is literally filled with casts of these sculptured



TERRA-COTTA VASE FROM A TOMB, COPAN

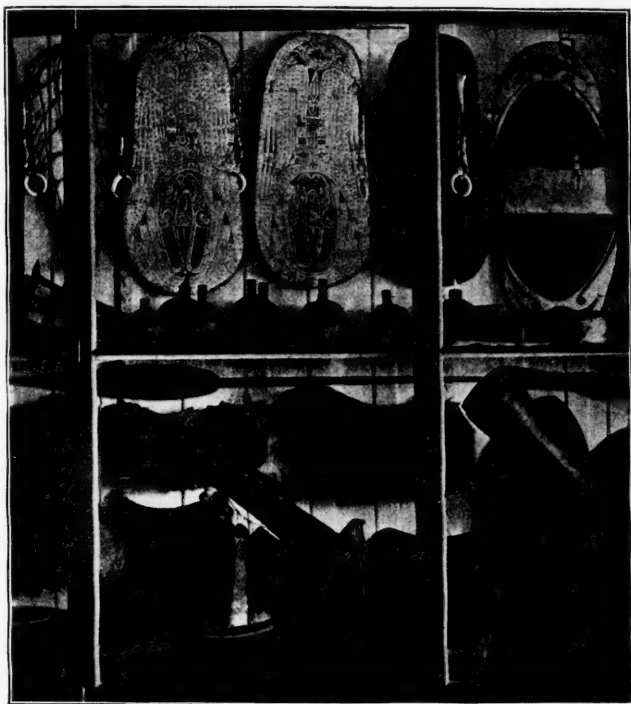
monoliths—"stelæ" and "altars"—of which moulds were taken during the Museum expeditions. At the farther end of the room are the casts made from the moulds taken by Désiré Charnay while on the Lorillard expedition. Around the walls are many pieces of sculptured stone. In the table cases on both sides of the room are the specimens found in the ruined buildings and tombs of these ancient peoples: Small stone sculptures; a vase in shape of a wolf's head with open jaws; the skull of a peccary covered with a fine and elaborate incised design; and many other objects, including human teeth inlaid with



HUMAN TEETH, FILED AND ORNAMENTED WITH JADEITE, COPAN

pieces of jadeite, others having the edges filed in various ways, and one false tooth of stone found with the natural teeth. A model of the ancient ruined city of Copan, Honduras, and large photographs of the ruins explored add interest to the exhibit.

The collections from the State of California and from the islands off the coast are arranged on the fourth floor. The material is largely from explorations by the Museum. One unusual feature is the absence of pottery and the use of soapstone for the cooking vessels, dishes, pipes, and ornaments. This is supplemented by that portion of the Frederick H. Rindge collection which pertains to the Klamath region of Oregon and California, and is especially noted for the large number of black and red obsidian implements, "ranging from the tiniest arrowhead to the largest obsidian implements known."



CASE IN WARREN GALLERY, SHOWING SHIELDS, DRUMS,  
ETC., FROM NEW GUINEA

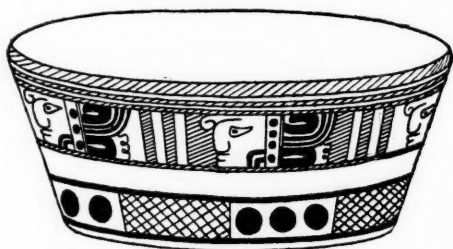
On account of lack of space on the floor below, the present tribes of Mexico are here represented by their pottery, toys, fabrics, and medicines, and by special exhibits, showing the preparation of corn for making "tortillas;" the products of the agave plant, furnishing food and drink as well as thread for sewing and fibre for weaving cloth; and the use of the cactus plant for food.

The collection made by the Hemenway Southwestern Expeditions to the ancient ruins in the valley of the Rio Salado, Arizona, occupies one of the galleries on this floor and furnishes an excellent story of the life and ceremonials of that ancient people. In a large room on the fifth floor is the Hemenway collection from Tusyan, Arizona. In the center of this room is a large relief map of the Province of Tusyan, showing

the sites of the ancient and present pueblos of the Hopi (Moki) Indians. There are also models of some of the modern Hopi pueblos, and the exhibit is so arranged as to show the specimens in sequence from the ruined pueblos to those now inhabited. The arts and ceremonials of the Hopi are well represented.

In the Warren gallery on the fourth floor is arranged the foreign ethnological material so far as space will permit. The larger part of the room is given to the Pacific Islands—Polynesia, Melanesia, Micronesia and Australia. Africa and Japan (the Ainos) are also represented. Feather work, baskets, large pieces of tapa cloth, objects in wood carving, boomerangs, clubs, spears, shields, and musical instruments, and models of canoes make up the exhibit in part. Two long canoes from the Pacific Islands hang from the ceiling. Framed photographs of the Islanders and of scenes in their native life hang on the walls. In the hall on this floor is an important exhibit from Borneo, recently received as a gift from the University of Pennsylvania.

On the fifth floor is the extensive osteological collection of the Museum for purposes of somatological investigation and comparative study—several thousand human crania and skeletons. The classroom for students in anthropology is also on this floor.



PAINTED POTTERY FROM THE ULOA RIVER, HONDURAS

The private offices of the curator and assistant curator lead from the lecture hall on the first floor. The anthropological library of the Museum occupies a large sunny room on the left as one enters the building. It contains over 3,000 volumes and about as many pamphlets on all branches of anthropology. A specialty is made of securing complete sets of anthropological serials—journals, reports of museums, and proceedings of societies the world over. These are received in large part as exchanges for the Museum publications, illustrated quarto memoirs and octavo papers. A special publication of the Museum is a facsimile of an ancient Mexican Codex, named Codex Nuttall, in honor of Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, who discovered this long-lost manuscript and supervised its reproduction in facsimile. In her explanatory introduction Mrs. Nuttall says that this Codex constitutes a most interesting and instructive demonstration of the transitional stage in the evolution of native writing when the events were portrayed by pictorial presentation, and the names of persons and localities were definitely recorded by rebus signs. Like other divisions of the Museum the

library has many good friends, who continue to increase its importance and its usefulness by their valuable gifts.

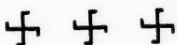
It is evident that within the limits of this article the reader can be given only a passing glimpse at some of the many treasures in the Peabody Museum; but perhaps this will suffice to show the character of the exhibits, the method of arrangement, and the general plan and scope of the Museum.

F. H. MEAD.

Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.



PAINTED POTTERY FROM THE ULOA RIVER, HONDURAS

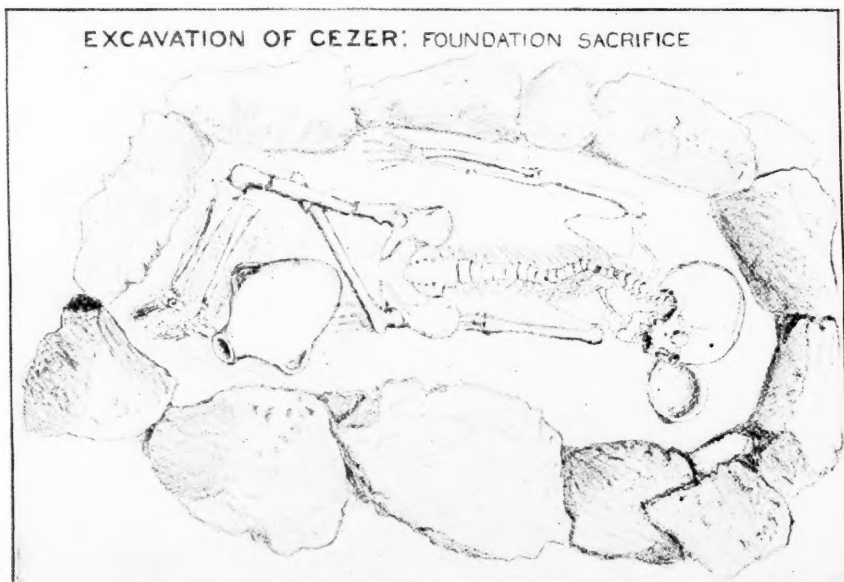


### THE TOMBS OF GEZER

**I**N his piquant account of his visit to Cyprus in 1900 Rider Haggard uses all his skill to denounce the archæologists who rifle tombs "to satisfy our thirst for information." "Is it right?" he asks. "Who has been the sinner? Is the offence of the violation of hallowed dust any the less because it has slept 5,000 years?" And of Cyprus he said, "We break into tombs under the written order of the British Museum, or secretly by night, and drag earrings from ears and rings from fingers, and set staring skulls upon back shelves in dealers' dens. Well, so it is, and so it will ever be." To which one may add that there should be a limit to this spoliation, and it should not go beyond some real historical service.

The Palestine Exploration Fund has paused in its direct excavation of Gezer because tombs were being plundered by natives and their contents sold. The Fund was therefore compelled to intervene with its lawful method of turning over to the Turkish Government for the young museum at Jerusalem whatever of value was discovered. But what do I mean by Gezer?

About 12 miles east of Jaffa there lies a mound with a little village upon it, known as Abou Shushel. The mound is called Tell Jezar and



the identification is perfect because the name of the old city has twice been found cut into the native rock. We know that Gezer was existing when Joshua led Israel over Jordan. We know that one of the Pharaohs took it and gave it to his daughter when she married Solomon. We know that Solomon strengthened it as a frontier fortress. It was prominent in Maccabean times and again in the Crusading period. Still earlier information than the Bible gives, comes from the Tell el-Amarna letters.

Mr. Macalister in two years has accomplished much in the excavation of Gezer, but he has been hindered both by cholera and by lack of funds to employ a large force; still he has done much; and yet the wonder remains that not a single soul in England or America is moved to contribute a large sum; and soon the permit will expire. But I am to speak here only of the tombs.

The ordinary tomb of Palestine is a small room hollowed out of a hillside and entered by a low door. The floor is below the surface without, as being more easily worked downward than upward. There are generally small cuttings from the side of this room large enough to insert a body without a coffin, and then these *kokim* are closed. Mr. Macalister finds, in addition to the tomb burial, ample evidence of the sacrifice of infants where the corner stone of a building was laid, a custom referred to in the Bible with stern condemnation. Such infant sacrifices were generally of the first born, who was buried in the foundation of the house. Not only this, but there is evidence that cannibalism was not unknown, if we may conclude it from the burial of half the body of a young girl, found in a cave with 14 full skeletons

of men. Sometimes the sacrificed infant was placed in a jar, still remaining intact.

The work on Gezer tombs began with the pre-Israelite inhabitants, who not only lived in caves, but used them, as did Abraham, for burial places, and along with the body were laid articles of pottery. Sometimes, however, a shaft was sunk 6 or 8 ft. deep and a room was made at its base. This would be the natural course on a hilltop. The bodies seem to have been laid on the left side with the faces eastward. Offerings of food and drink were added in jars. Spear-heads, knives, rings, and hairpins are found, of course of copper, for iron and wood have disappeared long ago.



LAMPS FROM THE TOMBS OF GEZER

Later tombs, probably of the Israelite period, were more often cut into the rock horizontally. Here several skulls might be found together. Food and drink were deposited in small jars as compared with those of the previous period. Javelin-heads, amulets, and some glass bracelets were found, along with specimens of Assyrian seals and Egyptian scarabs.

In the Maccabean period the tombs were made with better art, with neat doorways adapted to stone doors. After the *kokim* had been filled it was the custom to take out the bones and place them in small chests or ossuaries, made of stone and ornamented with red lines. Two of these had Hebrew inscriptions, "Saru, son of Eliezer," and "Hanun, son of Jechoni."



TEAR-BOTTLE

In the Christian tombs the interment was not made by inserting the body endwise in a narrow space, but by constructing shelves in the sides of the room like those in the Catacombs. Marks of the cross were seen. Ossuaries were not used. Seal rings were found bearing faces of saints. It is doubtful if food was deposited. A peculiarity of the Christian tombs was the great quantity of lamps deposited, sometimes 200 in one tomb. They are about 3 in. long by 1 deep, to burn olive oil by a little wick in the opening at the smaller end.

Some of the lamps bear Greek letters, and it is found that the letters, often misplaced and contracted, stand for the sentence, "Phos Xristou pheni pasin"—"The light of Christ shines for all." These words are derived from John's Gospel, I, 9, and his first Epistle II, 8, but it is said that the sentence, just as it is, stands in the Liturgy of Basil, which is used at the ceremony of the Holy Fire at Jerusalem. Another lamp has "The Lord is my light," in the Greek version of Psalm XXVII, 1. Others have simply the words "Luchnaria kala"—"beautiful lamps." It should be said that most Christians used Greek imperfectly and that inscriptions are often misspelled.

We have heard of "tear-bottles" in the tombs, as named in Psalm LVI, 8. These are now manufactured for sale to tourists. Mr. Macalister thinks that these little bottles often contained cosmetics and have been wrongly named. Often coins give historical data of the highest value.

THEODORE F. WRIGHT.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



#### WISCONSIN CACHES

THE caching of various implements and other materials was practiced by the primitive peoples of America as well as those of Europe and of other countries. The usual method employed by American savages in securing their personal possessions was by burying them, favorite places of concealment being near watercourses and along trails, at the margins of springs, in swampy regions, and in the vicinity of village and workshop sites. Other deposits of this nature have been recovered from beneath the roots or bases of trees, beneath slabs of stone, and in niches and cavities

in rocky formations, the locality selected often depending upon the nature of the objects secreted.

To designate such deposits the French name of cache is now quite generally employed. The use of this name, which signifies concealment or hiding, was introduced by early travelers in the Northern United States and Canada, being applied by them to places used in the secreting of provisions and other supplies in the wilderness. From various parts of our country the discovery of caches or hoards of arrow and spear-points, scrapers, knives, celts, grooved axes, spades, and other implements, thus intentionally concealed by the aborigines, have been reported and many of these accounts have been published. Some of these hoards are remarkable for both the number and quality of their contents. From a mound of the Hopewell group in Ross County, Ohio, over 8,000 bluish hornstone disks were obtained. As no indications of burial were found in this earthwork, the theory has been advanced, among others, that this was simply a storehouse or magazine of material intended to be manufactured into serviceable implements. Other caches approaching this in the number of their contents have been unearthed in Illinois and elsewhere. Smaller quantities of disks of this and other suitable materials have been found cached throughout a wide area in the North Central United States, and there is probably no longer any doubt but that they were reduced at the quarries into this and other convenient or permissible forms to facilitate their transportation to distant regions where they could be worked up into implements as required. In the meantime after being brought to their destination, they were buried in order that the material might be preserved in a workable condition.

A careful study of the village sites in almost any part of our country will indicate by the number of foreign materials represented how very extensive must have been the aboriginal traffic in flint during prehistoric times.

In the making of a cache no uniform method appears to have been followed. The materials were either arranged in layers, circles, lines, or regular or irregular heaps. They were laid flat or stood on edge or on end. Wherever such a deposit was made care was taken to remove any traces that might lead to its discovery by others.

Of the occurrence of such caches or hoards within the limits of the State of Wisconsin but little has been published, possibly giving the impression that this region, otherwise rich in archaeological treasures, not a few of which are more or less peculiar to itself, is less favored in this respect. It is this want of information upon so interesting a subject that has induced the author to collect and offer for publication such data as is at present available. Wisconsin caches, while not as large or possibly as important as some which have been discovered in adjoining states, are, however, none the less interesting. As elsewhere, they may be separated into two principal classes, one including deposits of finished implements and the other of blank forms and nodules suitable for their manufacture. Among these, caches of

flint implements are of the most common occurrence. No caches of stone axes, celts or any of the generally heavier classes of stone artifacts have as yet been reported. The finding of several hoards of metal and bone implements is of interest as being rather unusual. Although perhaps most frequently so, caches of flint implements obtained in Wisconsin are not necessarily confined to artifacts of one type or even of one character. Knives, arrow and spear points may occur in the same deposits, either singly or in sets. In at least one instance a cache has been found to contain both stone and metal implements.

The so-called leaf-shaped and certain other well-known patterns of flint artifacts from their frequent occurrence *en cache* have come to be known to local students as "cache types." As scattered examples of these same types are also obtained from the fields and village sites of the state, the propriety of such a designation may be questioned. In several instances reported, large series of this pattern have also accompanied interments in mounds or ordinary graves. Quite a number of the hoards described in this article consist of artifacts made of the bluish hornstone, a material which recent investigation has shown was probably obtained from the Wyandotte region in Southern Indiana. It is more likely that Wisconsin aborigines obtained this variety of flint through traffic with neighboring tribes having access to these deposits, than by actual excursions to the region itself. Its excellent quality appears to have been appreciated by the primitive peoples of a wide section of the United States.

No caches consisting exclusively of quartzite implements have as yet come to our notice, though there is every possibility that such hoards may yet be discovered. Extensive outcrops of this stone occur in Jefferson, Dodge, Sauk, Barron, and other Wisconsin counties. It is hard and durable and has a wide range of color, from grayish-white to brownish and dark reddish. Implements made of it are of rather common occurrence and some of these are of large size and considerable beauty.

Implements made of both whitish and tortoise-shell colored chaledony have been obtained from Wisconsin fields and village sites, but so far as can be ascertained none of these have yet been obtained *en cache*. Hon. P. V. Lawson, who has carefully studied the obsidian implements found in Wisconsin, has reported no caches of this foreign material.

Of the caches of chert implements, here described, quite a number are probably made of material obtainable in this region, but until a more careful investigation shall have been made of our local sources of supply no more definite statement concerning its origin can be made.

In connection with the village sites and planting grounds of the Wisconsin Indians of early historic times, there are frequently still to be observed shallow pits referred to by pioneer settlers as "provision caches" and known to have served as storage vaults for corn and other vegetable products. A series of such pits used for the storing of

shelled corn were located on the edge of an Indian cornfield in Milwaukee County. They were about 7 ft. in diameter and about 4 ft. in depth and were wattled up with willow twigs, dried leaves and grass being packed in between the wattle-work and the sides of the pit. It is stated that they were capable of containing about 15 bushels of shelled corn.



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 4

## STONE CACHES

One of the most interesting of the stone caches is the "Hoy Cache," so called because originally reported by Dr. Philo R. Hoy, of Racine, one of the ablest of Wisconsin's pioneer archaeologists. It consisted of a deposit of about 40 chipped hornstone disks and was found about the year 1850 by some laborers while digging a drain through a peat swamp located several hundred yards southwest of the bend of Root River and almost within the present limits of the city of Racine. They were resting on a clay stratum, underneath the peat, at a depth of about 2 ft. beneath the surface of the bog. Some of these disks were quite symmetrical in shape. They varied in weight from half a pound to a pound. Dr. Hoy was so fortunate as to be able to secure the entire cache.

In the accompanying cut (Fig. 1) there is given an illustration of one of these disks. This handsome piece is of reddish-brown hornstone and is  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. in length, nearly 4 in. in breadth, and only about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in thickness at its middle. Several others were of slightly larger dimensions.

Of the total number of disks thus obtained a number were presented by the owner to the United States National Museum, to Dr.

Increase A. Lapham, and several local collectors. It seems indeed a pity that so remarkable a find should not have been kept intact.

In the collections of the Milwaukee Museum is a series of 6 blue-and-brownish hornstone disks of similar pattern, which were found together in a heap beneath a stump, in a field at Sumner, in Jefferson County. The largest of these pieces measures about 6 in. in length and about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in width across the middle. A similar cache of 5 disks in the same institution was found at Keshena in Shawano County. Three of these pieces are thick and roughly chipped, with uneven edges. The two localities are nearly 150 miles apart. Single specimens of this form and material are but rarely obtained from Wisconsin village sites and fields.

The Messrs. A. and J. Gerend, of Sheboygan, are the possessors of a cache of 25 roughly chipped light-colored chert blanks which were obtained from the extensive Black River village sites which extend along the sandy shore of Lake Michigan, south of the city of Sheboygan at intervals for a distance of 7 or more miles. These specimens vary from a rude oval to a nearly rectangular shape. One of the larger pieces is 4 in. in length and slightly over 2 in. in breadth. The material of which they are made is probably a Wisconsin product.

In the year 1890, Mr. E. H. Stiles, a local collector, obtained from an aboriginal village site on the banks of the Wisconsin River at Richland City, in a county of the same name, a cache of 27 rudely worked flints somewhat similar to the above in general appearance. He was strolling along the sandy level when he chanced upon a single specimen lying directly upon the surface. With the instinct of the true collector he began to scoop up the surrounding soil with his hands, and in doing so uncovered a little deposit of 26 similar pieces at a depth of about a foot beneath the surface. Three of these are shown in Figure 2. From an examination of the pieces composing this cache, which are thick and irregular in outline and have roughly chipped surfaces, there can be no doubt but that they are blank forms brought here, possibly from a distance, to be converted into serviceable knives or arrowpoints. Owing to the constantly shifting nature of the sandy soil it is, of course, impossible to determine at what depth these pieces may originally have been buried. On the village site upon which they were found manifold evidences of the art of flint working in all of its progressive stages were formerly to be seen. Some of the pieces in this cache are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length, 3 in. in width, and as much as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in thickness at the thickest part. The material is a light grayish chert, which is probably exposed somewhere in this part of the Wisconsin Valley. The total weight of this cache is 4 pounds. A cache of about 50 similar pieces is reported to have been recovered near Lake Chetek, in Barron County.

This concludes the list of hoards of disk-shaped and other blank forms reported up to the present time. The following are accounts of



FIGURE 2. RICHLAND CITY CACHE NO. 1.

FIGURE 3. RICHLAND CITY CACHE NO. 2.

the discovery of caches of finished implements of the ordinary leaf-shaped form.

In the spring of the year 1894, the gentleman just mentioned while engaged in loading a wagon with soil for his garden, in a newly opened street in Richland City, uncovered with his shovel at a depth of about a foot or more beneath the surface, a cache of 21 neatly chipped leaf-shaped points. Several of these are shown in Fig. 3. They vary from  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 in. in length and are about 1 in. in width near the base. The material is the same as that of the cache of 27 blanks already described from the same site. From their size and general appearance it is more than probable that it was the intention of the aboriginal owner of this cache to convert them into implements of the leaf-shaped form. Thus we have represented by a combination of these two caches (Figs. 2 and 3) from the same locality a fine series illustrating both the rough and completed stages, in the making of a typical implement.

In the U. S. National Museum (Cat. No. 34255) there is a cache of 300 leaf-shaped implements of porphyritic felsite found at Madison, in Dane County, by Mr. A. R. Crittenden.

Several years ago there was obtained in Kossuth Township, Manitowoc County, in a region where indications of early aboriginal occupation are plentiful, a fine set of 31 leaf-shaped points of a finely mottled white chert. The material is of excellent quality, and these implements are thin and beautiful examples of aboriginal flint chipping. The smallest is 2 and the largest  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length.

In the course of road making in very recent years in the town of Tustin, in Winnebago County, a deposit of about 50 leaf-shaped implements was disturbed. The several workmen engaged upon the work insisted on sharing the treasure, and thus these became separated and are now widely scattered through a number of Wisconsin collections.

A fine cache of leaf-shaped points in the cabinet of Mr. E. C. Perkins, at Prairie du Sac, was unearthed in the autumn of 1898 at a depth of 6 or 8 in. by a farmer while plowing on his farm in the township of Sumpter in Sauk County. There are 86 pieces in this cache, 13 of them being made of a dark gray and the remainder of a reddish chert. The pieces range from 2 to 6 in. in length. The total weight of the cache is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Another cache of 20 points in the same collection was obtained in the village of Lyons in Sauk County.

About the year 1863 a boy walked into the general store of Mr. H. H. Hayssen at New Holstein, in Calumet County, and exhibited a number of flint implements which he desired to trade or sell. A trade was made and the proprietor, who was also in his day one of Wisconsin's most active collectors, thus found himself in possession of a set of 22 artistically chipped blue hornstone knives of the well-known cache type. Inquiry showed them to have been obtained from beneath the roots of a large black ash stump, on a farm near the village. When discovered they are said to have been standing on their edges "in most regular order." In after years, when the collector disposed of this collection, 17 pieces of the original number became the property of the Milwaukee Museum, he having very unwisely parted with the remainder to others.

These fine examples of aboriginal handiwork are elliptical in shape, of an average length of about 6 in. and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in breadth at the middle. They are to-day among the most admired of the museum's treasures.

A hoard of 9 knives identical with the foregoing in material and pattern has since been recovered near Wautoma in Waushara County, at a point about 75 miles distant from the former locality.

In the early "eighties" there was found beneath the base of a stump in the township of Shields, in Dodge County, a cache of 6 or 8 finely chipped black chert knives. They were presented by the finder to a neighbor, an old German farmer, who, entirely unmindful of their value, employed them in connection with steel and punk in procuring fire, and thus finally caused their destruction.

In Fig. 4, there is shown a type of flint implement commonly known to collectors of aboriginal artifacts in the North Central United States as the "turkey-tail" point. These points are generally elliptical in shape and provided with two notches near one extremity, producing a short angular or rounded tang. They are generally considered to be best adapted for use as knives or dagger blades, the tang being generally too short and fragile in comparison with the length, breadth, and weight of the blade to permit of their being very securely hafted for service as spearpoints. Some believe them to be ornaments.

In almost every other one of several hundred Wisconsin collections, in existence to-day, there are to be seen from one to half a dozen or more of these implements. Many of them are known to have been found *en cache*, indeed it is an open question whether the majority of them were not so obtained, the continual exchanging and selling going on among collectors and the frequent carelessness of the original finders being responsible for our present inability to trace out the facts of their original disposition. The material from which these implements are fashioned is generally the grayish or bluish hornstone of the Wyandotte cave region in Indiana. Some exhibit traces of brown color mingled with the blue or gray. Among a large number of such specimens known to the author but one is of light-brownish chert, a material probably likewise foreign to this region. All are admirable examples of the aboriginal flint chippers' art.

About the year 1878, a cache of 14 implements of this pattern was obtained at Two Rivers. Several of these specimens are now in the valuable H. P. Hamilton collection at that place. The remainder have become widely scattered. Since then a cache of similar pieces, 6 in number, was found near Hortonville, Outagamie County. Accompanying them were 7 quartzite and chert spearpoints. The hornstone implements in this hoard are of special interest because, contrary to the general rule in such cases, they differ greatly in size and to some extent in outline also. The smallest is  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in. in length and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in width at the middle, while the largest (Fig. 4) attains the very unusual size of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in width. Four of these pieces are in the cabinet of Mr. F. M. Benedict, at Waupaca, and the remainder in the Hamilton collection, already mentioned.

In 1886 a farmer near Boltonville, Washington County, while plowing overturned a stump and in the cavity beneath found 4 fine implements of the type under discussion. In foolishly attempting to strike fire from his steel ploughshare one of the 4 was shattered into fragments. The remainder found a place of safety in the collection of W. H. Ellsworth at Milwaukee. They are from 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length.

During the month of May, 1904, a similar cache of 8 pieces was obtained during the cultivation of a field within the limits of the village of New Lisbon, in Juneau County. Four of these fine implements (Fig. 5) are now in the large W. H. Elkey collection at Milwaukee. They measure from 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length and are especially interesting

because of their thick, blunt points, which may suggest their employment as ornaments. Eight others are in a Janesville (Wis.) collection, having been obtained by a party of laborers while digging holes for telegraph poles on the outskirts of that town. Six others were found in the vicinity of Pewaukee Lake, in Waukesha County.

In the Gerend collection, which I have already had occasion to mention, there is a fine set of 18 pieces of this type, which were obtained from beneath the skull and the bones of the right and left hands of a skeleton exhumed from a mound located in the vicinity of the extensive Sheboygan marsh in Sheboygan County. When found these pieces are said to have been wrapped in pieces of rawhide.

In the author's possession is a set of 10 stemmed arrowpoints of a light-brownish chert, which were obtained from a pocket a few inches beneath the soil of the Richland City sites already mentioned, and presented to him by a brother student. They grade gradually in size from the smallest, which is a little less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length up to the largest, which measures fully  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. in length. They are so remarkably similar in pattern that there can be no doubt but that all were fashioned by the same hand. A cut of them is given herewith (Fig. 6).

Beneath the roots of a very large tree in the vicinity of the Sheboygan marsh a cache of 80 chert arrowheads is said to have been found. In the Hayssen collection there formerly was a cache of 7 arrow and spear points found near New Holstein. Six of the points were of quartzite varying from light-brownish to a dark maple sugar color. A ledge of this material occurs at Black River Falls in Jackson County at a distance of nearly 150 miles northwest of this locality. Indications of an extensive aboriginal workshop are said to exist here.

During the past season a deposit consisting of a hammerstone, an arrowpoint, and 18 knives and scrapers was obtained near Prairie du Sac, in Sauk County.

#### METAL CACHES

On exhibition in the Milwaukee Museum there is to be seen a set of 4 copper spearpoints with exceptionally long triangular blades and short, tapering pointed tangs. They are beautiful specimens of the primitive metalworkers' art. The smallest of these is 5 and the largest  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length. These implements were found lying together in a "carefully concealed nest," beneath the base of a large stump at Chilton, Calumet County. Though represented by specimens in several local cabinets this is not at present regarded as a very frequent form of copper spearpoint.

In the Hamilton collection is a cache of 10 stout copper fishhooks which were obtained in 1901 from the bank of the Little Wolf, near its junction with the Wolf River, in the township of Muckwa, in Waupaca County (Fig. 7). These specimens vary from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. in length, the strongly and broadly curved hook reaching up to about opposite the middle of the shank. Some are circular and others square



FIGURE 5

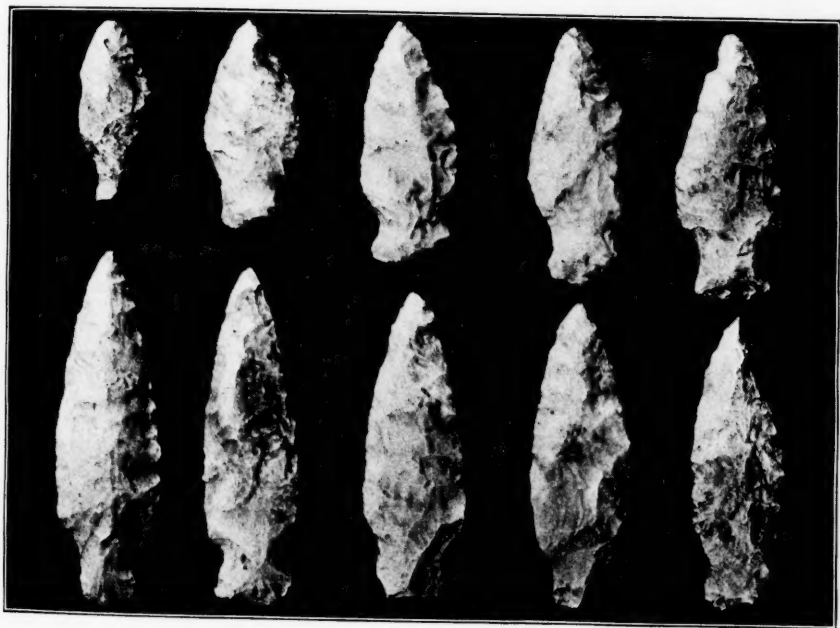


FIGURE 6. RICHLAND CITY CACHE NO. 3

in section, and all are of a nearly uniform thickness of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. Several have the tips of the shank flattened and all are quite heavily encrusted with soil and verdigris, plainly indicating by the encrustation the manner in which they had laid upon and across each other. It is thought probable that these may have been accompanied by a burial, in which case this may not properly be considered a cache find.

In the large collections of the State Historical Society at Madison is a copper axe and two copper awls or pikes which were found near Tomah in Monroe County, in 1877. This deposit was found on the edge of a highway at a depth of about 15 in. beneath the surface, the perforators being crossed over the axe in the form of the letter "X." The axe measures 11 in. in length and is 3 in. in width at the top and 6 in. in width at the cutting edge. It is said to weigh nearly 6 pounds. The perforators are  $8\frac{1}{2}$  and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length respectively.

About the year 1888, Mr. John E. Murray while engaged in quarrying limestone near Hortonville, in Outagamie County, "cut away the forest trees, then removed the stumps and a foot of earth overlying the stone and came upon slabs of limestone in place. Each slab was 5 in. thick and between them was a quantity of dirt which the men shoveled off. Between the third and fourth layers of rock they uncovered a small hoard, consisting of a fine copper axe and two harpoons, which had been carefully hidden there by their aboriginal owner." These specimens afterward came into the possession of the noted Wisconsin collector, Mr. Frederick S. Perkins, to whom the author is indebted for these notes.

Most remarkable of all of the metal caches here mentioned is a series of copper implements in the H. P. Hamilton collection (Fig. 8), which consists of two small arrows, a leaf-shaped blade, crescent, ceremonial axe, axe, and a curved knife or sword; the crescent is of unusual size. It is 10 inches in length and weighs 21 ounces. The ceremonial axe or banner stone is a remarkable specimen, being one of only two copper artifacts of this perplexing class that have been recovered from Wisconsin soil. The axe has a battered head, probably the result of rough usage at the hands of its aboriginal owner. The curved knife or sword measures 20 in. in length from tip to tip and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. in width at the widest portion of its blade. It weighs  $18\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. It is the only implement of its class known. All of these fine pieces were obtained in the city of Oconto in Oconto County, on October 1, 1899, by Willie B. Doty, a boy 15 years of age. In digging gravel for his chickens from a bank some 8 or 10 ft. in height, which separates the tracks of two local railway lines just across the main street of the town, he came upon this unusual deposit.

An interesting cache in the same collection is illustrated in Fig. 9. It consists of a copper knife, 3 slender spearpoints of unusual form, and 5 perforators, 3 of which are provided with a shoulder, possibly to prevent their slipping too far into the wooden haft in which they were probably mounted. The knife measures  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in. in length and is a

rather frequent Wisconsin type. The larger of the 3 points has its blade near the socket ornamented with 9 incisions, an interesting and unusual feature. This hoard was obtained at the side of a sand dune on the Two Rivers village sites near the city, in March, 1900. The dune was under process of being cut away by the action of the elements. The pieces lay in a position parallel to each other when found. At what depth they may originally have been deposited it is, of course, impossible to state.

During the present year while conducting researches for the Wisconsin Archæological Society, on Detroit Island at the head of the Green Bay peninsula, Mr. George A. West learned of the recent finding there of a cache of 7 iron axes. These were of the kind given in trade to the Indians during early historic times, by the French and other traders.

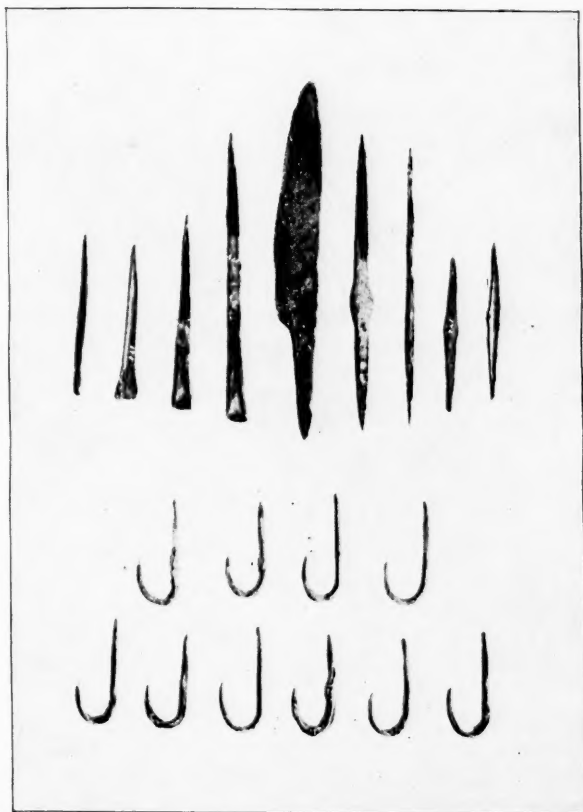


FIGURE 8 (UPPER). FIGURE 7 (LOWER)

#### BONE CACHES

One of the more interesting discoveries made on the Black River village sites near Sheboygan in recent years is that of a deposit of 11 bone awls found by Mr. John Gerend, a local collector, while digging

on the beach. These implements are from 2 to 4 in. in length and have one extremity sharpened to a needle-like point. All of them are in a perfect state of preservation. They were found in the sandy soil at a depth of about 6 in. below the top of the vegetable mold. They lay in a direction parallel to the surface with the pointed extremities in one direction and were heaped up in such a manner as to give the impression of their having been tied in a small bundle when left or secreted.

A cache of 9 cylindrical bone objects has since been recovered from the same sites.

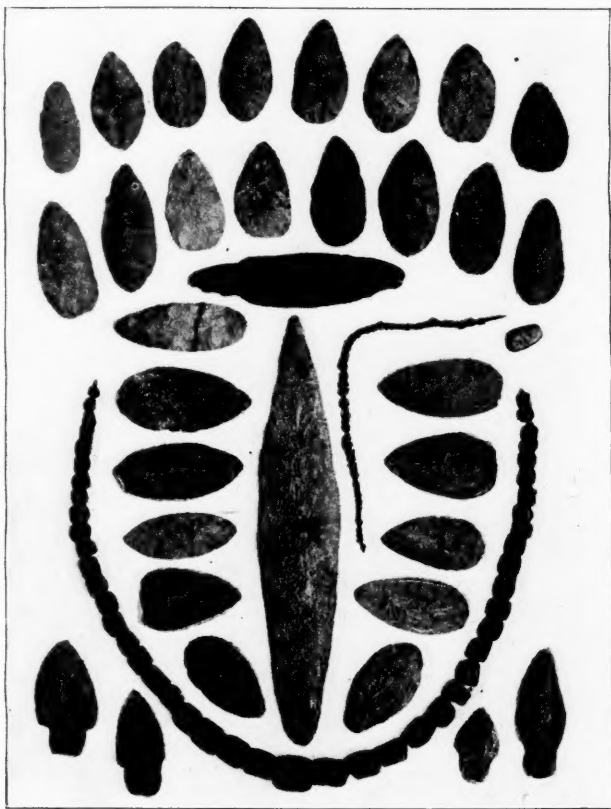


FIGURE 10

#### MIXED CACHES

Caches of mixed stone and metal implements appear to be of rather infrequent occurrence. The larger portion of the contents of one of these is to be seen in the F. M. Benedict collection already mentioned. The implements were obtained from a pocket, where they had been secreted, on the eastern bank of the Wolf River, at a point about



FIGURE 9

4 miles north of the village of Shawano. This cache originally consisted of one socketed copper spearpoint, 40 leaf-shaped points of light brownish chert, and 6 blue hornstone points of the familiar "turkey-tail" type already discussed.

In the Hamilton collection is a very interesting set of implements which, although found in association with human remains and therefore not properly to be considered as a cache, is largely made up of implements of the cache type and for that reason perhaps worthy of mention. It is represented in Fig. 10 and was found in 1898 near the bank of Melarsh Creek at a distance of about 4 miles north of Two Rivers. The implements lay upon the sandy soil, having been partly exposed by the wind. Near them were fragments of human bones, which appeared to have been originally covered with clay or stained by an ochreous deposit in which they had long reposed. Several of the flints had been stained a reddish brown color, possibly through the same agency. This find consisted, as partly shown in the illustration, of a fine flint knife  $10\frac{1}{4}$  in. in length, 170 leaf-shaped implements and arrowpoints, a stone bead, a copper spearpoint exhibiting evidence of cloth wrapping, 64 small copper beads, and a necklace of 46 larger copper beads.

CHARLES E. BROWN,  
*Secretary of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society,*  
*Milwaukee, Wis.*

## EDITORIAL NOTES

**SKELETONS OF ANCIENT BRITONS** which have been dug from the gravel in various parts of England show the manner of arranging the body for burial. The custom was to make the body occupy as small a space as possible. The knees are found drawn up at right angles with the body, the head pressed back, and the arms folded in front of the chest. In one case, the fingers of the right hand are doubled underneath, while the left hand is bent at the wrist. The skeleton of a woman from Garton Slack had a crude hairpin back of the skull and a flint implement near the teeth.

**NEW DISCOVERIES AT KARNAK** include a representation in bas-relief of the wars of Amenophis II against the Rutennu or Syrians. This shows for the first time the group of the chariot-borne Pharaoh smiting his enemies, which was later made into a conventional type by Amenophis III, Seti I, and Rameses II. There are also, a geographical list of the same King's victories; a well preserved and beautiful group in black granite of Thothmes IV and Queen Tia; and a series of bas-reliefs from Amenophis IV's Temple of Aten, which last are said to be important. All are going to the museum at Khasr-el-Nil.

**THE STONE AGE**, which Prof. Warren K. Moorehead has prepared for publication and which he had hoped to issue this year will be delayed until 1906, by which time he hopes to secure enough orders to justify the publication. The cost of such an elaborate and comprehensive work is so great that Prof. Moorehead would not feel justified in publishing it unless he had orders enough to guarantee that the expenses, at least, were covered. The nature and character of this work is such that we feel it should have the hearty support of all who are interested in this line of work.

**A BUSHMAN'S CAVE IN AFRICA:**—A cave 120 ft. long by 20 ft. wide, which has been discovered in Alfred County, Natal, has been carefully excavated and a report made by Mr. William Bazley, in *Man* for January. After digging through several layers of soft soil a stratum of hard material was struck, in which were found many flint cores, flakes and other stone implements, with grinding stones and hammers. Below this, large slabs of stone were found, one of them being 16 ft. long and 9 ft. wide. On removing these slabs 3 skeletons were discovered lying side by side, all crushed flat. The height of the skeletons was 4 ft. 7 in., 4 ft. 3 in., and 2 ft. 11 in. respectively. The shorter one lay between the other two and is presumably that of a child. The bones crumbled to dust on being touched. The level on which these were found was 16 ft. below the floor of the cave, and here were found "thousands of scrapers of all sizes, some not larger than a finger nail, also cores, chips, and flakes, by the carload, with a few arrow-heads and knives, mostly broken."

